rd as Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberty—Newspaper Stamps and Circulation of papers—Duty on Paper—Rejoicings at the and-Costs of Scottish Prisons, de., de.

a of all the universities of Scotland appears to be ng ground rapidly. Mr. Layard, Lord Aberdeen, Advocate, and other influential parties, are itted in favor of the measure; and where there is mons opposition the prospect is that their wishes lished during the present session of Parlia-

the Highlands. It appears that the inhabitants more, in Invernesshire, have felt indignant at argee brought by the distinguished writer their ancestors, in the last volume of cory of England. In consequence of this feeling ibled together lately, and went in processi

A statement is published showing the number of news aper stamps issued during the last six months of 1855, hey were. For England, 18 498, 094; for Wales, 193,880; or Scotland, 2.680,122; for Ireland, 3.74,612—making a real of 21 646,688 for the whole Univer Kingdom. If hese numbers are doubled, you have the aggregate mount of stamps for one year.—43,293,376. You must of estimate the circulation of British newspapers, hower, upon these cata, for it is only such that are transitied by mail that have to be stamped; al those disfluted in localities where they are published do not quire stamping. From inquiries which I have made of stable persons, I think you may give the aggregate an unal issue of general newspapers in Great Britain at one undered minimum of copies. The revenue from newspaper stamps is nearly ten million of dollars; but then smust be remembered that when stamped, papers passee by mail. In connection with this subject, I would not 1,000,629.

The revisitors in England and Scotland on the occa-

stand of 1.156/1508 for the words (lover Nagona.) If success the proper was a second of many for your arterities, every proposal that a summa as lith any of the proper was a second of

Section of, during the year 1850, were as follows:—Births, 93,498; marriages, 19,639; and deaths, 62,164. This is the proportion of one birth annually for every 32; one death for every 48; and one marriage for every 139 persons in the estimated population. The births are in rumber below the average of England, for white they are about 321 for every 10,000 persons in Ringland they average 332 to 10,000 inhabitants. Of the 34 485 births in Scatland, 47.872 were males and 46,026 females, being in the proportion of 100 males to 95 females.

23 488 births in Sc. tland, 47.872 were males and 45.026 females, being in the proportion of 100 males to 95 females.

The 62,134 deaths during the year give the proporti n of 207 for every 10,000 living, or one death for every 48 persons. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the mortality returns, is the decided difference between the towns and the rural district, going to show in a most conclusive manner, what is indeed generally known—that the influences connected with a residence in atties, are always productive of an increase of sictuates and ceath. In these returns this fact is proven most elearly, for the statistics from the town districts, which number just one half of the population, show 37,733 deaths; while the records of the other half, or country population, give only 24,459 deaths, showing a difference of 13,252 lives in favor of the country, and against the cities. The extremes were, in Glasgow, 201 deaths, and in Orkney, Feebleshirs, and Clackmannan, 149 deat a to 10,000 persons. In the cities, the deaths were one in thirty-signt, and in the country one in fifty-sight.

The proportion of marriages was sixy-five to every 10,600 persons, or one to 153, which is a very low figure, and proves that there are much lewer marriages in Section of young men, the difference is attributed to the emigration of young men, the difference is attributed to the emigration of young men, the difference is attributed to the emigration of young men, the difference is attributed to the principal Sectic Cities, for January of this year:

Harmers, Depulation, 161,048; births, males, 649; females, 171—total, 361.

Glascow.—Population, 161,048; births, males, 649; females, 162—total, 120; marriages, 39; deaths, males, 19; females, 162—total, 197; marriages, 39; deaths, males, 17; males, 64-total, 80.

Parking Deaths, 180.

Parking —Population, 80,027; births, males, 149; females, 98—total, 197; marriages, 48; deaths, males, 53; females, 98—total, 197; marriages, 48; deaths, males, 72; females, 98—total, 197; ma

PARREY — Population, arriages, 48; deaths, males, se, males, 52—total, 197; marriages, 48; deaths, males, 72; females, 38—total, 191.

GRENOCK — Population, 37,436; births, males, 72; females, 49—total, 101.

LETH: — Population, 32,219; births, males, 54; females, 41—total, 96; marriages, 20; deaths, males, 37; females, 29—total, 66.

PERFE. — Population, 25,441; births, males, 43; females, 29—total, 63; marriages, 22; deaths, males, 25; females, 20—total, 63; marriages, 22; deaths, males, 25; females, 29—total, 53.

29—total, 66.

PERTH.—Population, 25, 441; births, males, 43; females, 25.—total, 63; marriages, 22; deaths, males, 25, females, 28.—total, 63; marriages, 22; deaths, males, 25; females, 28.—total, 63; marriages, 22; deaths, males, 25; females, 28.—total, 55.

I have prepared the following abstract of return of arimes and offences from the annual report of the super-interdent of the city police for 1856:—

Orimes and offences from the annual report of the super-interdent of the city police for 1856:—

Orimes and Apprehensions.—Offences against the person, 165; robbery, 11; housebreaking, 36; thest, 1,325; fraud, 26; forgery, 10; uttering false coin, 1; wilful argon, 3—total, 1,517. Of those apprehended, 1,209 were over, and 307 under! ourteen years of age. Of those tried in the police court, 406 were imprisented, 70 whipped, 39 put under caution, and 165 admonished.

Simple Offence and Violation of Police Acts.—Simple anamales and breach of peace, 4 007; violating cleaning regulations, 1,028; allowing chimneys to take fire, 561; obstructing theoroughfares, 406; found begging, 482—total, 8,663. Of these 8,277 were convisted, and punished and 16 were insane. 3,512, or nearly fifty per cent of those apprehended, 16 had attempted suicide, and 16 were insane. 3,512, or nearly fifty per cent of those apprehended of 1809, or about \$10,000.

PAUPER EXPENSES OR FOOR RELIEF IN SCOTLAND FOR 1856.

The sound expenses in behalf of paupers in the thirty-two counties of Scotland for 1856, were 2511, 784. The heaviest charges fall upon Edinburg and Lanarkshire (which comprise Glasgow). For the poor of the former city, 514, 257 were expended; and for those of the latter, £114,026. These nums include relief given to the registence poor and the casual peor, and comprise all expenses of management, and for law cours. In Edinburg, these amounted to £11,556, and in Lanark, to £15,066.

The expenditure of the Prison Burds in the several

£15,066.

Scottish Prison costs for 1855.

The expenditure of the Prison Buards in the saveral counties of Scotland was as follows, for the year 1855—Aberdeen, £2,161, Argyle, £754; Ayr, £1,533; Banff, £404; Berwick, £366; Bute, £220; Caithness, £216; Clackmannan, £631; Dumbarton, £507; Pumtries, £684; Edinburg, £7,329; Figin, £320; File, £1,378; Forfar, £3,475;

Haddington, £410; Invernes : 1,181; Kincardine, £247; Kinroes, £184; Kirkoudbr ht. £386; Lanars, £12,073; Linithgow, £503; Nairn, £12; Orkney, £102; Peebles, £198; Perth, £1,348; Reafr *, £2,647; Ross and Oromarty, £488; Roxburg, £710; S air , £197; Stirleg, £1,572; Sutherland, £237; Wigt *a. 206; Zetiand, £199; Perth (General Prison for the *ear nded 31st December 1855), £11,001—total, £54,286.

I conclude this letter with a notice which should properly belong to your a ivertising columns; but as it is a master of interest to religion in America, perhaps you will authorize its publication in this connection, and particularly as the time allowed for the parties interested to present their claims a short and their appears here no disposition to give great publicity to the facts.

Mrs. Agnes Douglas or Sutherland, widow of Francis Sutherland, forms *iy of the city of New York, afterwards residence is not now known, for the use and benefit of the Theological Institution, in New Eogland, of the 4sthedist Espicopal church; and to the hishop who presides for the time being over the New York Wesleyan District Conference in America, to be applied by him for the premotion of the word of God, according to his discretion. The trustees have brought an action in the Court of Sessions, at Edinburg, for having the estate forthwith settled; and the Court (Lord Neaves) has ordered the case to be called up on the 20th of May—when those interested must be represented, otherwise they will be excluded.

Cruise of the United States Shtp John Adams.

reture from Boston in October, 1854-Arrival at Rio Passage of Cape Horn—Valparaiso—Reception of Distin-guished Visiters at Panama—Visit to the Pejec Islands— Trading with the Natives—Visit of the Queen of Rewa to the John Adams—Description of the Fejec Group—The

MY DRAR, KIND AND ESTERMED FRIEND:lued favor of 19th ult., for which receive my warmest thanks for this mark of your polite attention to one

months, in connection with the cruise of the United States ship John Adams in the Pacific Ocean, form the principal subject of this communication. Apart from this, I have sufficiently ascertained that an absence of two years from friends and the country of adoption can not fail to endear the privilege of renewed intercourse, while it may supply the means of intelligence which, to matter as practicable within a limited space, I shall pass by the earliest and least interesting events of the cruise, and proceed with a short and simple narrative, which I trust will be found worthy of your attention, even

inclose a visit and the composition of the works of very agreeably at Panama. Although in the models of summer, and the heat very oppressive, while lying at this place our ship was vasited by the Gevernor and Bishoo, the French Consul and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. They came by special invitation, and the ship's boats, four in number, seach in command of an officer, were despatched to the city, a distance of two miles, to convey the gues's on board. By 10 o'clocks a rullian party was assembled on the quarter deck, and the usual preliminaries having one of the John Adams began to speak forth in tones of genuine Yankee thunder. His brooklency the Governor was honored with a salute of 1'g ung, and the energiant of the shade with a salute of 1'g ung, and the energiant of the standard that the salute of 1'g ung, and the content of the standard that of the frequency of the consist. On the next day, we bid a long and kind added the Figure 1 slands, a ciatance of between 6,00 and 7,000 miles. Once more on the bosom of the broad Pacific, and gently wafted caward by the friendly trade winds, with no project of again beholding form farms for seven or eight weeks, our home was indeed upon the deep. In silent dignity on the poop cele, paces the commander, with the waste of waters for his empire and the ship for his castle. The crew, with but ittle duty to perform, lie castlessed of the constant of the same of the continually favored with very peasant weather. When we arrived at the island of Uso'in, one of the Samoar or Navigato's group, situated in the South Facilic ceean, where we remained for one week, and then continued understand the same of the control of the samoar or Navigato's group, situated in the South Facilic ceean, where we remained for one week, and then continued understand the same of the size of mudity, and the beauty of their forms rivaled the enablor's art. They are an intelligent and interesting race of Insian, and are making raphs davances in the scale of civilization. In which are also sho

ship's cutter by about five heur's sail. The consultation with the commander now commenced, and continued for three days, during which time a plan of operations was formed which has resulted in the happiest consequences, as will be reen in the sequel. Intelligence of the arrival of tie great American war cance had by this time spread through the country, and hundreds of natives crowded in board, some impelled by curtosity, but more for the purpose of traffic. Their canoes were freighted with the agricultural and domestic productions of their country, which they would exchange for the merest trifle, together with yams and tarro, which form the principal food of the natives, and a variety of tropical fruit, an immense number of war clubs and spears, carved in a very materiy manner, large quantities of pottery, mate, and native cloth beautifully chequered, and baskets of wicker-work, all of which had a cast of upperiority in their execution. They knew nothing of the value of money, and

as a dead man." Among the mountaineers the practice of cannials mis as tended with circumstances of the most shocking barbarity. The usual process of reasting and eating as a follow:—A number of tube being placed in a row upon the ground, the victims are placed in them, and eather them, and the process are cut. of and eaten raw. The limbs are next removed, joint after joint, and, as the blood stream down, they catch it in eccos nut shells, and drick it up. The overa being ready, the bodies are paced in them, upon the hot stones, and careully attended until they are well cocked, when they are carred by a perron senseted for that purpose, and afterwards eaten with a degree of formality which would do credit to a more civilized perple. Mary of these mountaineers have never seen write men, and know of their existence only from hearsay. They believe us to be a superior race, holding intercourse with type natural beings. They suppose we have the power to come the grown as they good to the come of the power of the grown as they good to the come of the grown as they good to the state of the power of the written. It is authorised by the laws of Fejre, and has been reduced to a system. The increase of the population of the group is by this means retarded and kept within a certain limit, which reldom exceeds 500,000 souls. In person the Fejeana generally laid and stout, with beautiful whice test and large, brilliant black yes. They are exceedingly changes ble in their dispolitions, addicted to laughter and merrit demon like super. War is their delight, and, next to spriculture, holds the first place in their estema. Yes have six varieties of the bananna, of the plantain three, and two of the cocoo and—the brown and the red. The cotton tree grows to the height of fifteen feet, and yields a fine white cotton. The super cannegrow wild, and to bacco is cultivated with success, and smoked with avidity by the entire population. The island of vasian lain when a construction of the core of the surface of the whites as a guarantee

have ventured to visit these islands, agree in opinion that the characteristics of the Fejecans are brutal savage ferocity and treachery. Yours, CHARLES HANCOCK.

SAML VAN WYCK, Esq., New York.

An Englishman's Tour in the United States and Canada.

During last summer, Frank Grossley, Esq., M. P. fo tuents, detailing some very interesting information gleaned in his travels of over six thousand miles of the North American continent. He commences by describing very graphically the voyage from Liverpool to New York, in the gigantic American steamer Pacific, in August, 1865, on board of which Mad'lle Rachel and her troupe

which the carriage went is equally without parallel in any British town I ever visited—it was so full of hims

New York papers—I cannot vouch for its accuracy—that sice 1850 New York had increased from 500,000 to 750,000, and that Brocklyn had increased at about the same rate, and now contained 200,000 making, with the suburbs, a population of about 1,000,000 in New York and the immediate neighborhood.

On Menday merning, the 28th of August, at half-past six o'clock, we left New York by the steamboat, up the far famed river Hudson, and arrived at Albady about six o'clock in the evening. Attnoph we had what would have been considered a large beat in this country, there it was thought but small in comparison with the splendid steamers which float upon the American rivers and lakes; one we afterwards saw at Buffalo—The Western World-resembled a ficating palace, so beautifully was it finished in all its details—it had sleeping accommodations for 1,229 passngers. The scenery on both banks of the Hucson is of the most magnificent comparison wooded sicpes down to the water's edge, alterating with cliffactrowned with trees, and a back ground one side of the far tamed Catabill mountains, where many resort in summer, because the elevation is sufficient to be cool during the hottest of weather. Perhaps it is hardly just to compare it with that of the Rhine, as its character is so essentially different. The Rhine is more rapid and winding than the Hudson, and it has particular views which surpass any on the Hudson; but for extent, for beauty and for grandeur the American river, viewed in its whole extent, bears the palm in my opinion.

Of the railway carriages, he says:—They have but one class of carriages, and each is made long enough to contain about fifty persons. They run upon two pairs of wheels at each end. There is a gangway down the mid cle, and seats for two on each side for the whole length. They are generally facing the engine, but are constructed so that you can turn over the back, when a party of four can sit take to face. The carriages are much better fitted up than our second class; having stuffed sea's, and backs co

The lecturer describes the St. Lawrence river, the Rapics and Montreai, the hotels of which, he says, are generally inferior to those in the United States. Having visited all the chief objects of note in Quebec and other cities, he great not say:—I found that the Ciercy Reserves bill, for which I had the honor of voting through all its stages, his given the greatest ratisfaction to the Consolians. The governments of the United States and Canada have recently agreed to allow all raw products to pass from one country to the other duty iree, which has a great advantage to both countries. Before taking leave of Canada, I must allude to tis rapid line. In 1829, the population of both Upper and lower Canada was but 68,600. It now contains no less than 2,500,600. In 1811, when the first reliable consus was taken, the entire population of Upper Canada was conj. 77,000.—On twice the size of Halfax—it now contains 1,200,600. This morease is after the proportion of three times as much as that of the United States. On the contribution of three times as much as that of the United States of the size of the

200 per day.

He speaks of Sing Sing Prison in terms of commenda-tion as to fit discipline, &c.; of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Greeland, Coleago, St. Louis, &c., &c. New Orleans has an imposing appearance on the left hank of the river, its levee is crowded with merchandise from all the river its is vee in crowded with merchaodise from all parts of the world, and the flags of all nations wave from its quarts, it is well guilt, but from its marsh situation there are no sollars graves cannot be dug, and it has the

uneaviable notoriety of being the city of yellow fever.

I was painfully struck by the number of advertisements in the papers offering rewards of from \$25 to \$100 for the recovery of runaway slaves, and in every instance attention is drawn to these advertisements by the picture of a segro running away with his koapsack upon his back; and, when a woman, with a bundle at her side. It is quite a large business there to buy and sell slaves; there are advertisements avery day of numbers to be sold of all ages and trades, and at those seasons of the year when New Orleans is visited by planters they are sold by auction. If saw the bar room where they are arranged for this dreadful traffic. We also visited a sugar plantation at about severe miles distant; on our way we had to pass through what is called the swamp, which extends nearly forty miles; the vegetation is very fine; painettos, and almost every variety of tree and shrub, that requires so much care in the large conservatory at Kew

room, we visited the capitol, remarkably well situated upon an eminence, commanding a full view of the city and suburbs, and to which they are adding two extensive wirgs, all of white marble exterior. The interior, however, although afforcing much more accommodation to visiters and atrangers, (who may go and take their season without asking permission.) yet as a whole is very inferior to our paiace at Westminster. From this place we went to the President's House, with a letter of introduction from one of his relatives. After passing through many splendidly furnished rooms we entered the reception room, where the Presibent soon joined us, when we conversed upon various subjects for about a quarter of an hour. Amongst other things we touched upon State fairs, American travelling, and war. Upon the latter subject the Presibent remarked that their sountry was a great contrast to ours: that to keep up a large standing army and navy was contrast to the whole spirit of their constitution; and if, unhappily, they should ever have the misfortune to be at war, they would suffer much at first, but it was the opinion of their people that by adopting this plan they were really far better prepared free pace or war than by taking the opposite course. He further said, that by having all their available labor profitably employed, increasing the capital of the country, and keeping the taxation light, they were at any rate, as a nation, providing themselves with the sinews of war; and if they ever should have the misfortune of being placed in a position out of which there was no other honorable escape, they relied upon the indomitable enterprise of their countries differently situated.

Up to this point I have written very little about that subject which is the great evil of the United States; my reason for doing so was in order that I might see as much as pessible before I judged. Slavery debases man—not only the slave, but his owner, too—and bluntable finest feedings. As to saying that slaves are not our horses the came. If a m

sparting eye, his drass and his gat, all betokened one sparting eye, his drass and his gat, all betokened one mercing eye, his drass and his gat, all betokened one mercing a conversation, I told him I had not better seen the straint of the strain not suitable, or not profitable to him, he will thick no more about selling out and taking up an entirely different one, than an Englishman would in removing from one house to another. So far as manufacturing is concerned, they succeed best in making those articles for which they produce the raw materials themselves, and in which not much labor is required. From observation and inquiries made, I am convinced that America cannot successfully compete with England in manufacturing those classes of goods for which she has to import the raw material, and where much labor is required. The great strength and the since of the United Status are her wonderful facilities for the production and cheap correvance of raw products, such as corn, cotton, tobacco and sugar. So long as there is a large demand for these articles at remmerating prices, and such abundance of good rich land to be found, with railroads from New York ranning up to its very borders, and which can be bought with as good a title as the United States government can give, for the nominal price of one collar and a quarter, or 5s. 2d. of our money, per acre, so long will they centure to find that as soon as the operatives have earned a few dollars they will emigrate west, and become thiving, independent landowners, and prosper far more than they could have done by remaining at the factory. But a naison may have great natural resources, anay, it may be se highly favored as to combine in one all the advantages that ever pertained to all other countries in the world—and yet, if there is not something far deeper and greater than all this it will avail nething there must be a God-fearing people. "Righteousness exalted a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." We have read of the rise and fall of many rations, but there are two facts which have invariably accompanied them both. Since the world stood, we have never heard of a nation serving 601 in sincertly and in truth that did not rise to civilization and prosperity; and on the other hand, we never read or h

herite; from that band of devoted men whose landing has been so beautifully described by Mrs. Hemans.

Ammsements and Comforts of the Laboring Clusses in London—Music for the falliton on Sundays.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Or Friday the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held in the council shamber, Guildhall, Mr. Thwaites, the Presicent, in the chair.

New MEMBER.

Mr. J. Leslie took his seat as a member of the Board for St. George's, Hanover square, in the place of Mr. Hunt, who, since his election, had accepted an appointment in the department of the Chief Commissione: of Public Works.

BATIS AND WASH HOUSE.

A deputation from the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Public Baths and Wash Houses, constiting of the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart, Mr. W. Hawes and Mr. J. Buliar, attended and presented a memorial to the Board on that subject. It recited the great public advantages, especially to the poorar classes, which had reculted from the establishment of Daths and wash houses in various parts of the metropolis, that they were, to a great extent, self-supporting, and suggested that masmuch as the benefits derived from those already in existence were by no means confined to the parishes in which they happened to be rituated but were available by the inhabitants generally, the cruss of maintaining them, so far as they were not self-supporting, should fall upon the metropolis at large, atto not, as now, on particular parishes. It also stated that it was desirable to extend the number of public baths and washhouses, and especially is the poorer classes, as great, indeed, as were hospitals and other charitable establishments, and charging their maintenance on the whole of the metropolis.

The Rev. Sir H. R. Durantend, appearing the number of the existing establishments, and charging their maintenance on the whole of the metropolis.

The Rev. Sir H. R. Durantend, appearing the part of the particular parish in which they were located that they

them. They did not ask the Board to take any co sory power, but only to accept a permissive power, Legislature should be pleased to invest them with dealing with those phlanthropic establishments, at tending their benefits far and wide. It was estit that a farthing in the pound on the rental of the tropolis would supply the whole metropolis with and washhouses. He did not, however, wi pledge himself to the perfect accuracy of that timats. The deputation did not mean that there is be a separate establishment for each parish, but the inhabitants of every narish abound in within as timate. The deputation and the beas separate establishment for each par inhabitants of every parish should be distance or public be he and washhoused On the motion of Mr. Turnen, the motived, and the deputation withdrew.

Mr. Corrier resumed the debate on the motion of Turner for referring the memorial 'rom the vest Hampstead as to securing Hampstead heath as a physuble recreation to the Committee of Works as provements. He contended, in opposition to the or of Mr. Ware, expressed at the last meeting, that proper construction of the preamble of the act, if within the authority of the Board to go to Parlame ask for powers to deal with Hampstead heath. It spoke of the power of the Board to make metrop mprovements generally for the benefit of the inhald tlarge, and the question was whether or not this metropolican improvement. He submitted that it whey judged of the number of people interested in the hey jueged of the number of people interested in the ervation of the heath as a piace of resort and recree He could not conceive anything which would tend to improve the morals of the humbler part of the ation, and to keep them out of public houses, than plying them with places of innocent and he ecreation. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the ction of money, it might have been said that the improvements made in the city of London durin, last few years in the way of streets and therough were valuable, not to the metropolis, generally, be the city; yet the whole of the metropolis, generally, be the city; yet the whole of the metropolis, and even of Hertfordshire, were taxed for those improvement the shape of the duties on coals. (Hear hear,) detended that it was legally within the power of the 1 to deal with this question; that it is involved a metro

serious inconvenience.

The mo.ion was supported by Mr. D'iffanger, after Mr. Turner, the mover, had been heard in rep was put and lost by a large mejority.

TPE BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS—DEPUTA

was put and lost by a large mejority.

TPE BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS—DEPUTA
On Thursday a deputation from the West London
day Rest Association waited upon Sir Benjamia Hal
the office of the Public Works, for the purpose of u
the Right Hon. Bart. to order the discontinuance o
performances of the mulitary band in Kensington gai
on Sunday evenings during the ensuing season, a
carry out other restrictions in reference to the p
parks on the Lord's Day. The deputation consist
Sir John Bethune, Mr. A. Haidane, Mr. H. Horw
Mr. J. W. Whestiey, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Ta
Mr. D. Routh, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Neal, Mr. Browne
Wayland, and Mr. Crump.
Mr. HAIDANE stated that the deputation represents
association which had been established for two objefirst, to prevent the descaration of the Sabbath by
opening of the British Moseum: the National Gallery
Crystal Palace, and other places of amusement on that
and also to obtain the abolition of the practice of
band playing in Kensington gardens on Sunday even
The association had sprung into existence in 1860,
the view of closing the post offices on Sunday throug
the kingdom. Sunce that time it had been in abeys
but had recently been resuscitated, to carry into effectwo objects specified, but especially the discontinu
of the performance of the band in Kensington Garde
Sundays. A large number of the coansitiancy of
borough Marylebone objected to the desceration of
Lord's day by the band playing, and they would
doubtedly, at a future election, withhold their supif the author of such a scheme did not take steps fo
abolition.

Sir B. Hall said, if he understood the deputs

if the author of such a scheme did not take steps abolition.

Sir B. Hall said, if he understood the deprightly, they sought two objects—namely, to p the opening of the British Museum and the Nation lery on a Sunday, and secondly, to get rid of the playing on Sunday evenings in Kensington Garden that it they had their choice they would prefer the tion of the latter, believing it to be the greater the two. (Hear, hear.) What he wanted to have was, how was the band playing a desceration Sabbath. If the society the deputation representation, how was it that they had only now found of the first time, that which took place in every town a regiment was quartered, and which had been that ice for more than a hundred years? If they show that the people of Windoor were more that they might waik about the streets of London, wher recreation was to be found, excepting in the granbop public houses. He bad as much respect for the Sabi as any one, but military bands played on Sundays in courtyard of the Regent's Park Barracks, in the C Court of St. James's, and on the terrace of Windsor tie, as well as in many of the garrison towns through the hisgdom, and unless in those places it could be shithat the people were worse Christians or worse subjuls in in other places they could make out no case.

Mr. Haidankeaid, with reference to places where band played, that however wrong they might performed the proceeding upon principle, they were no liberty to interfere with military direcipline and be playing in barrack yards; but this was the first tim the annals of our country when they found a member the government stepping forward and introducing an novation foreign to the usages or the inclinations of people. The same principle might at once throw o the British Museum or the National Gallery, which been so emphatically rejected a few evenings since in House of Cummons.

Sir B. Hall said military discipline had nothing to with the matter. Band played where there were rments stationed in country towns to amuse the people Mr. HAIDANE was not aware of that. He knew E burg and Glasgow, and there was great complaint of band playing in the barracks, as it led to people goin public houses on a Sunday.

Mr. WAYLAND, a tract deliverer of the London Mast ary Society, said he delivered tracts in Kensington (dens while the barracks, as it led to people goin public houses on a Fanday.

Mr. WAYLAND as a tract deliverer of the London Mast ary Society, said he delivered tracts in Kensington (dens while the barracks, as it led to people goin public houses on a Sunday.

Mr. WAYLAND as an of the Edgware read (oxford street were filled.

Sir B. Hall said if Mr. Wayland could inform whether the police courts were more filled with case drunkenness on the Monday mornings after the behan on other Mondays?

Mr. WAYLAN

ick at them.

Sir B. Hall asked if they locked upon skating on a S day as a descration of the Sabbath, and those who we into the parks to look at them as being participators such descration.

Mr. WAYLAND said they certainly did look upon in

into the parks to look at them as being participators such desecration.

Mr. WALAND said they certainly did look upon it very improper.

SIR B. Hall saked why they had not come and as him to prevent Sunday skating in the public parks.

Mr. Haldane said it might not be policy to interwith that which had been so long in existence, although the said of the said of the lord's Day. He leved this was a labor question, and that if the princ was not checked, it would lead to labor on the Lord's I as in Paris and ctare continental cities.

Several other members of the deputation addressed right Hon. baronet upon the subject, one or two can be ingerted that they had been dragged into questions on which had not interded to touch; but they wished to expromise from him that, if they could not induce him stop the playing of the band in Kensington gardens Suncay, he would do so if he should discover that it to any birg like revelry.

Sir B. Hall said be certainly thought, while giving gentlemer of the deputation every credit for the put of their motives, that for the same reasons up in whe have uged him to abolish the playing of the band Kensington Gardens on Bundays they ought to ask to put down shating on Suncays in the parks, not, it locked as if they desired him to wink at a decration of the fabbath which already existed, but not authorize that which hairendy existed, but not authorize that which he remained them into subjects they had not intended touch upon," he must remind them those subjects they had not intended touch upon," he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated touch upon, he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated touch upon, he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated touch upon, he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated touch upon, he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated touch upon, he must remind them those subjects they had not fatuated to deserted to the onything to close Kew Gardens, he would at once he would not play. His object wa